

read of such a specimen of petty, one-sided, prejudiced, self-willed inquisition, as that in Bleeker-street church. We care nothing for either of the parties—but the spirit and temper of this last remnant of the Holy Office are too rich not to deserve a full exposure in a day or two.—[N. York Herald.]

**TRIAL FOR MURDER.** Michael Morrey, was tried at the Old State House, in Montpelier, on the 21st inst., on a charge of murder, committed by inflicting blows upon John Corrigan, in Montpelier, on the 2nd inst. It appeared that the parties were intoxicated—were at the house of Morrey—that the blows were inflicted with a heavy club—that the affray took place at night, and that Corrigan died in the morning—that the skull was broken. Counsel for the State, P. Dillingham, Jun., and A. Spaulding. Counsel for the Prisoner, J. P. Miller and Wm. Upham.—Court, Phelps and Radfield of the Supreme Court—Goodwin and Richardson of the County Court. The Prisoner was declared guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to hard labor in the State's Prison, ten years.

By an act of the legislature, Kalamazoo is hereafter to be the name of the village hitherto called Bronson, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. According to statements in the Michigan Statesman, published in that village, the place is greatly prosperous. Two years ago it contained only one or two framed houses and as many log cabins. There are now about sixty framed dwelling houses; six stores; mechanic-shops, school-houses, and other things equal. Among the other things are a bank, a printing office, and a land-office, at which there has been more land sold during the past year than was ever sold in an equal length of time, in any office in the United States. So says their paper the Statesman. A court-house, jail, and buildings for a manual labor school are to be erected, the present season.

"Slavery is a sin, which ought to be abandoned as soon as is consistent with the best interests of all parties concerned." (1) Licentiousness is a sin, that ought to be abandoned as soon as is consistent with the best interests of all parties concerned!

Stealing, lying and profanity are sins, which ought to be abandoned as soon as is consistent with the best interests of all parties concerned! Where are we taught that slavery, licentiousness, stealing, lying and profanity are sins? In the Bible surely. Why not then go to the Bible to ascertain how soon these sins are to be abandoned, instead of consulting exclusively, as standard of duty, the "interests of parties concerned?"

#### CLOSE COMMUNION.

"For as concerning this sect, we know that every where it is spoken against."—Acts, xviii: 27.

What is close communion? What is designed to be charged against Baptists, by those who allege that they hold to close communion? What are supposed to be the terms of communion required by Baptists? Whatever may be supposed by any, the terms are simply these. We require evidence of vital godliness and baptism—just this, and no more. Now which of our Paidobaptist brethren around us do not require the same? Why then do they accuse us of uncharitableness and rigidity for not inviting all around the table of our Lord on earth, whom we expect to meet in heaven. Do our Congregational or our Methodist brethren invite those to the table, who make no pretensions to baptism, however much evidence they may otherwise get of their regeneration—however much they may expect to meet them in heaven? If they confine their invitation within the limits of their evidence of baptism, why will they stigmatize us, and brand us as close communionists, for doing the same thing? Our Paidobaptist brethren say they cannot commune with those who have not been baptized. We say the same. Their terms of communion are the same as ours.

The difference between us then, is not, as to the terms of communion; but, as to what constitutes baptism. The only question to be settled is, what is baptism?—Now it ought to be distinctly understood that thinking that certain ceremonies are baptism does not make them baptism.—Thinking that immersion is baptism, is not what makes it baptism. So in regard to any other use of water. Take an illustration: It is proposed to a man, what is most natural, that he should eat for physical sustenance. He accordingly takes bread into his mouth, masticates it, and emits it again, instead of swallowing it. He is told that this will not do—he has not eaten the bread. His reply is, "why, I think I have eaten; and if I think I have

and am sincere, it is just as well." Again: A father gives his son a portion of unclean land, and requires him to clear away the forest, and raise his own bread. The son takes his hatchet, climbs as many of the trees as he can conveniently, lops some of the branches and plants his corn. Tell him that this is not clearing away the forest. He replies, "I think it is; and if I sincerely think so, it is all the same thing." All this will never do.

Now we do not ask our Paidobaptist brethren to do what they sincerely believe to be wrong; because they acknowledge immersion to be baptism, by their own occasional practice. They acknowledge that our practice is right and scriptural, by themselves following our example.—But we have never thus acknowledged their practice to be right and scriptural, by following their example, and we cannot. All that is required to bring them and us together is, for them to do what they acknowledge to be in perfect accordance with the word of God. We will close for the present with an illustration suggested to us lately by an esteemed brother, and which we believe at our request, he permitted us to use: A company of travellers set out together for the city of New-York. They travel on joyfully together for a while, and find great benefit from mutual aid—they greatly help each other along. After a while they come where there are two roads.—They stop and examine. From every circumstance and all the evidence, they at once all agree that one of the roads is right and direct. As to the other, a part of them think it is right enough; but the others get no evidence that it is right—therefore they dare not travel in it. How much better then for the former to join with the latter and pursue the road that all know and confess to be right and safe, than to break away and thus weaken and waste the strength, and hinder the progress of both parties. If they will divide and waste the common strength, who are most responsible?

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

**IN SENATE, MONDAY, April 18.** On motion of Mr. Swift, a resolution offered by him some time since, directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of the fortifications on Lake Champlain, was taken up.

Mr. Walker offered the following resolution; which lies over one day for consideration. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be requested to ascertain and report to the Senate of the United States, with as little delay as practicable, the quantity of the public lands of the United States, secured by claimants under the various acts of Congress granting pre-emptions, since the adoption of the cash system, specifying in said report the quantity so secured each year.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.** Mr. Reed presented, by leave, sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the passage of a law against the admission of paupers into the United States. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Everett, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Windsor, via Hartland, Quebec Village, West Hartford, Snow's store, Sharon, and South Stafford, to the town of Stafford, in Orange county, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Slade presented petitions of 167 ladies of the county of Addison, and 93 citizens of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; which were referred to the committee appointed under the resolution on that subject offered by Mr. Pinckney.

Mr. Slade also presented a memorial of 81 citizens of Bristol, in Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a Constitution sanctioning the existence and prohibiting the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the latter memorial.

Mr. Slade called for the reading of the paper.

The Speaker decided that the memorial came within the resolution of the House referring "every paper" on this subject to the select committee on the abolition memorials.

Mr. Wise appealed from this decision, and supported the appeal at some length. He contended that the paper did not come within the province of the select committee, as it had nothing to do with the abolition of slavery in this District.

After some remarks from Mr. Speight, The Speaker stated the question and the grounds of his decision at length.—He decided that the memorial went to the select committee without question, as a matter of course. If the House chose to reverse this decision, he would, with pleasure, comply with their wishes in regard to the subject.

Mr. Haves moved that the appeal be laid on the table, and thereupon asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Slade contended that the question in order was his motion that the paper be read.

The Speaker stated that he could entertain but one appeal at a time.

Mr. Slade attempted to proceed, but was called to order.

Mr. Slade proceeded amidst loud cries of "order," and of "go on."

The Speaker peremptorily called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Slade said if the Chair did not choose to entertain his appeal, he could not help it. He had discharged his duty in making the appeal, and there left the matter.

The Speaker stated the question

Mr. Slade rose to a question of order.—He claimed that the paper be read, and contended that he had a right to call for the reading. It was necessary that it should be read, in order that the House could vote understandingly on the matter.

The Speaker appealed to the House to permit the paper to be read.

[Loud cries of "no, no, no!"]

Mr. Wise insisted that the motion of the gentleman from Vermont was involved in his appeal, because he had objected to the reception of the petition while it was in the hands of the gentleman from Vermont.—The Chair decided that his objection was not in order, and upon that decision he appealed.

The Speaker again stated the question. Mr. Mercer said he must be excused from voting, for he really did not understand what was the question before the House.

Mr. Underwood's name having been called, though in his seat, he did not answer.

Mr. Chambers of Kentucky, moved that his colleague be required to vote, stating that he made the motion with a view to afford his colleague an opportunity to give his reasons for refusing to vote.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to call the name of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Underwood rose, and said that he could not conscientiously vote on this question, without first hearing the paper read, which was the subject of the present proceedings of the House. He had called for the reading of the paper, and it had been refused. He now asked to be excused from voting on the question.

Mr. Chambers of Kentucky, made some remarks in support of his colleague's motion, and maintained the right of any member to be made acquainted with the contents of the memorial.

Pending the remarks of Mr. Chambers, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, Mr. Cambreleng called for the Orders of the Day.

#### ITEMS.

**ILLEGIBLE WRITINGS.**—It is a maxim with printers, that an editor must be able to read what is not written; and though our office has in it a number of shrewd guessers, we had last week (and often do) to summon a jury of the shrewdest, to translate what could not be read or guessed at in a certain essay sent for publication. If those who write for the paper could witness the perplexity, the enormous waste of time, and red ink, to which they sometimes subject those to whom it pertains to examine and prepare communications for the hands of a compositor, and all by mere hurry, inattention of the writer, or the want of two or three inches more paper, they certainly would (we think) relieve the office by writing legibly.

We would by no means discourage any one from writing; but only ask every one to remember when writing, that another person must find out every word, and every letter, and every figure, (and that without the writer's assistance) or perhaps be blamed for printing it wrong.—Chr. Sec.

**Truth will out.**—How often has it been asserted, that the Colony of Liberia was an effectual check to the slave-trade, and that no slave vessel dare go within 200 miles of it! The National Intelligencer states on the authority of Capt. Lawlin, with whom the editors conversed, and who has recently been at Monrovia, "that there were many slaves on the coast, several of which have been captured by the British (not American) cruisers." The Liberia Herald states, says the Intelligencer, that three slaves were captured by a British brig (not by the colonists) while lying within the harbor of Monrovia! and further, that "these slaves, (we quote the very words) frequently come into that port for wood and water, before taking their cargoes of slaves on board."

So much for the boast that slave vessels dare not go within 200 miles of the Colony! Instead of this, it seems the colony is a great convenience to them in furnishing supplies of wood and water, for their infernal trade in human flesh.—Independent Press.

**MACHINE FOR MAKING BARRELS.**—The Washington, N. C. Whig gives the following description of a machine in operation at that place, for making and finishing staves, invented by Mr. Connell.

The block from which the staves are sawed having been previously cut to the length desired for the staves, is placed upon a carriage, which is the work of a moment only—is then put in motion, and by means of a concave and convex circular saw, the staves are sawed out of the required thickness, at the rate of four to ten per minute, (depending upon the timber), the machine running the carriage back and setting the block at each time, without any assistance, until the whole is sawed up. They are in the mean time removed to another machine adjoining it, running at the same time, and joined by another circular saw, and dressed by revolving cutters; and when finished are, without exception, the most beautiful and correctly joined and dressed staves we ever beheld.

A barrel made of pine staves was exhibited full of the spirits of turpentine, on Thursday last, which had been filled about a week, and remained perfectly tight also. There does not remain a doubt but that it makes staves from any kind of wood, far superior to those dressed in the usual way. Barrels made of them need no flagging, and the staves must make a tight joint inside and out, for there is no room for variation if the proper number of staves be put in truss hoops. The bilge or size of the barrel may be varied at pleasure, as well as the thickness of the staves.

We are told, and the appearance of the staves certainly warrants the assertion, that the staves manufactured by these ma-

chines command twice the price of staves got in the usual way.

**ONEIDA INSTITUTE.** In the Legislature of New-York, on the 19th ult. Mr. David Wager of Utica, offered to the Senate of New-York, a resolution, which was adopted, "directing the Committee on Literature to inquire into the propriety of denying the Oneida Institute all participation in the benefits of the Literary Fund." In support of this resolution, it was alleged, that the Oneida Institute had long been regarded as "the hot-bed of sedition;" that Beriah Green, the principal, had been active and successful in propagating the doctrines of abolitionism.

This is another daring attempt to proscribe that freedom of conscience, liberty of speech, and independence of action, which distinguishes man from the brute. It has properly excited intense indignation and alarm throughout the empire State; and we are glad to perceive in the Utica Standard, that a call is made for a public meeting in that city, signed by 123 persons of superior character, in reference to this threatened outrage upon liberty, humanity and literature.—Liberator.

**Bleeding at the Nose.**—The application of powdered Gum Arabic, blown through a quill, has had the effect desired, where applications by way of remedy had failed.

441 books, or 557 volumes, averaging one thousand copies each edition, were published in the United States last year.

**Very Agreeable.**—To sit at church by the side of a tobacco chewer, enjoying the luxury of his breath teasing you, self up on the spectacle of the great pond of liquid which has flown from his mouth and to have the pleasure of inhaling the delicious odor that arises therefrom. Don't you think so?—Hampshire Gazette.

It is said that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been charged by Mr. Livingston, for the management of the great case between the United States and the city of New Orleans, by which the latter gained one million of dollars.—Niles Register.

Since the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the tolls are said to have averaged \$900 dollars per day. In the week ending the 7th inst. \$1,105 bbls. of flour descended the canal.—B.

The N. H. Courier published in Concord gives the following account of the prolongation of winter, in that quarter:—

"At the close of March the snow is not only two feet deep, but it is as solid as ice, and the Merrimack is possible on the ice for sleighs and teams, the snow being about as thick on the ice as it is on the land. We learn that in many parts of the state, great want of hay, and the dying of almost whole stocks of cattle, attend the winding up of winter. It is now going on five months since the snow first covered the ground, and we have had constant and pretty good sleighing all the time. Such a winter as the past, or—perhaps we should say present—has no man living among us ever before seen, and the like he probably never will see again.

**Connecticut.**—The late election in this state has resulted in the complete success of the Jackson party. For governor—Edwards (Jackson) 20,107. For Tomlinson (Whig) 17,269. For the senate, 17 Jackson and 4 Whig. For the house, 133 Jackson and 73 Whig.—B.

It appears by a recent treasury statement, that the difference in the duties on French wines and silks stipulated for in the treaty of indemnification has already amounted to six millions of dollars. The last installment of her debt is not yet due.—B.

**Earthquake at Amboy.**—We are indebted to Capt. Furber, of the ship Mary, from Canton, for the Java Courant of Dec. 30th. It contains some particulars of a dreadful earthquake which took place at Amboy, and the neighboring islands, on the first of November. At Amboy the principal shock continued 35 seconds. A great many buildings were destroyed or injured, and many lives were lost. Fifty-eight men, women, and children, were killed by the falling of a building inside of Fort Victoria.—B.

**Silk manufacture in France.**—The amount of manufactured silk exported from France during the year 1835, is almost incredible. From authentic statements it appears to have been the enormous sum \$22,700,000 and that one third of this amount was brought to the United States.—Had the people grown the raw materials on their farms and manufactured it in their families and factories, the very considerable sum of \$7,566,666 would have been saved the past year; besides giving employment to thousands who have consumed their time in idleness and poverty.

**Specie.**—There has been exported from this port, from March 1st to 26th:—

In silver coin	207,608
In gold coins	27,508
Total	235,116

Imported in the same time—	
In silver	8,008
In gold	10,813
Total	18,821

Balance exported more than imported 216,295  
Considering the small amount of specie in the city, the exporting of this quantity has no doubt seriously affected the money market, and will no doubt serve as a warning against increasing the bank capital.

To augment banking capital tends to drive specie abroad.—Boston Morning Post.

**The land bills.**—The New-York Commercial says that the great point of disagreement between Mr. Clay's land bill and Mr. Walker's, is briefly this: Mr. Clay wishes to distribute the proceeds of

the public domain rateably, according to population, among all the states; the old, by whose toil and blood and treasure it was won, as well as the new, within whose boundaries it lies; but the new states claim the whole—and the present indications are, that they will get it.

[The public lands, as a general fund, will be wasted, and lost forever to the old states—unless there is some just and speedy settlement, as to the distribution of their proceeds.]—B.

**Another Anti-Slavery Society.** Newbury, April 19, 1836.

Dear sir:—The Newbury Centre Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, was formed April, 1835, by 48 subscribing to a constitution. We have now 91, and the cause is gaining.

Samuel Kelley, Pres.	
Wm. Atkinson,	V. Pres'ts.
Lewis B. Tibbets,	
Wm. Bayley, Treas.	
John Stevens, Sec.	
H. N. Burnham,	Managers.
Charles Granger,	
Benj. Atwood,	
Timothy Morse,	

JOHN STEVENS, Sec.

#### THE ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Our holy convocation, or week of national religious anniversaries in New-York, commences on Monday the 9th of May. According to the usual order, the principal meetings will be as follows:

Monday evening, the Seamen's Friend Society.

Tuesday morning, the Anti-Slavery Society.

Tuesday evening, the Sunday School Union, Temperance Society, &c.

Wednesday morning, the Tract Society.

Wednesday evening, the Home Missionary Society.

Thursday morning, the Bible Society.

Thursday evening, the Education Society.

Numerous other meetings will be held, for Moral Reform, Peace, and other objects, the time of which will be duly notified.

We believe the meetings of all the principal societies will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, except the Anti-Slavery Society. The reason for this exception, so far as we have been informed, is that the house is not the property of the church, but of individuals, and the proprietors have been induced, by considerations of a pecuniary nature, to withhold the house from the Anti-Slavery Society. We regret the decision, and probably they will hereafter.

**Hospitalities of the season.**

On behalf of the citizens of New-York, the usual hospitalities of the occasion have been tendered to all ministers of the gospel, of every name. Let them call at Mr. Collier's, (late Haven's,) 148, Nassau street and they will be freely furnished with directions where they may find a prophet's chamber and fare.

N. Y. Evangelist.

The Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society acknowledges the receipt of \$3,388 46, in five weeks, from March 7th to April 14th. Of this sum, \$500 is from Arthur Tappan; 200 from John Rankin; and \$265 from six other individuals in this city; \$490 from Boston; \$500 from Salem and the vicinity; \$513 from other towns in Massachusetts; \$175 from Newark, N. J., and the remaining \$745 from different places in Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.—New-York Observer.

The Treasurer of the Baptist Convention of Vermont acknowledges the receipt of one hundred fifty dollars and twenty-eight cents as received by Rev. Mr. Bailey in part of the subscriptions taken up by him as agent of the A. B. H. M. Society.

#### OBITUARY.

Died in Reading, April 6th, Deacon Younglove Bixby, aged 67 years.

Mr. Bixby came from Connecticut to Reading Vt., 45 years since, where he resided until his death. Soon after he came to town, he was chosen Deacon of the Baptist church in the place, and he has been active in meetings, and has adorned his profession with becoming zeal and prudence, until called to leave the church militant, to join the church triumphant.—Earnestly did he "contend for the faith once delivered to the saints," and was often discovered mourning over the apathy of the church, though "his pious soul was vexed with the filthy conversation of the ungodly" around him. The eve of his life was calm and serene, not a cloud was visible in his spiritual horizon. During a few of his last days, while the spirit barely lingered upon the shore of time, expressive of his desire to depart and be with Christ which is far better, he was heard repeatedly to rehearse with much pathos of feeling the following beautiful lines from Dr. Watts:

Had I the pinions of a dove  
I'd climb the heavenly road,  
There sits my Saviour dressed in love,  
And there my smiling God.

Editors in Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts are requested &c.

Comm.

**SHEEP'S PELTS.** CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by E. R. MASON, & Co. Leicester, April, 1836.

#### TO LET.

THE Shop, water-power, and other appendages lately occupied by C. Andrews. The situation is a good one for a Machinist or Whitesmith.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT

Brandon, April 18, 1836 31

#### NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE

#### BOOKS,

FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION have for sale, at their Depository,

47 Cornhill, Boston, a large and valuable assortment of new and interesting BOOKS for Sabbath School Libraries.

Sabbath-Schools wishing to enlarge their Libraries will do well to call, before supplying elsewhere, and examine the books, as they will find them of a pure, useful and attractive character.

The following are specimens, viz:

The Baptism, or the Little Inquirer; Bequest, by the author of Boardman's Life; Stow's Baptist Mission to India; Sutton's Orissa Mission; Helon's pilgrimage to Jerusalem; Hindoo Founding Girl, by Rev. A. Sutton; Memoir of Mrs. Sutton; do. Rev. G. D. Boardman; do. Roger Williams; do. Rev. Wm. Staughton; do. Mrs. Malcom; do. Mrs. Judson; do. Harriet Dow, by Rev. B. Stow; do. Chloë Spear; Wayland's Moral Science, abridged; the Friends; Cox's Female Scrip. Biography, 2 vols. do. Life of Melancthon; S. S. Treasury, Vol. 8; Memoir of Harlan Page; Museum; Gilbert Douglass; Life of Peter; Omar; the Orphan; Olive Smith; Mother's Tribute; Life of Elijah; Beloved Disciple; Temperance Tales, vols 1 & 2; Lollards; Dead Bird; Creation; Jewish Babe; Tales of Intemperance, Inquirer's Guide; Philips' Works, 8 vols; Abbott's Fireside Series; Dick's works; Young Inquirer; Pastor's Daughter; James Jackson; Todd's Lectures to Children; Lectures to Children on Last Hours of Christ; Book for S. S. Teacher; Youth's Own Book; Esther; Sinful Laugh; First Man; Selina Pugh; Morning Walk; Susan Brooker; Wm. Green; The Cloud; Father's Stories; Lost Tongue; Ride on Calf; Little Henry and Bearer; World's Displayed; Orphan Boy and Casket; Infant's Library, parts 1 and 2, 24 vols. at 25 cents; Story of Sampson; Village Boys, &c. &c.

#### QUESTION BOOKS.

Sabbath School Lessons; Hague's Guide to Conversation on the New-Testament; Lincoln's S. S. Class Book; do. Questions; Lloyd's Bible Catechism; Watts' 1st and 2d Catechism; Baldwin's Catechism; Union Questions; Bible Class Book, Nos. 2 and 3.

The Depository is supplied with a large assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, and Miscellaneous Books, which they can sell at the lowest market price.

All the Baptist Sabbath Schools in New-England, and the Middle States, it is hoped, will furnish themselves with books from the Depository of the Massachusetts Baptist S. S. Union. By sending an order for any amount of Books, with a catalogue of those already in the Library, and the money accompanying, schools can be supplied with a new and choice selection.

The SABBATH SCHOOL TREASURY may be obtained at the Depository. It is a Baptist work, and the only work of the kind in the United States. Will not every Baptist Sabbath School in the United States order more or less copies? The terms are fifty cents in advance for one year, or nine copies for four dollars. CALEB B. SHUTE, Agent, 47 Cornhill, Boston.

N. B.—C. B. SHUTE is agent for the Christian Review, Mother's Monthly Journal, Moral Reformer, and Baptist Triennial Register for 1836. Orders may be made for any number of copies, which will be speedily answered, provided payment be made upon the reception of the order.

To Sabbath Schools and Churches in New England.

The Sabbath School's and Churches in New-England will please keep in mind that the Depository of the Mass. Baptist S. S. Union will soon become the property of the New-England S. S. Union; so that the advantages derivable from it will be shared by the several New-England States. They wish them, therefore, to direct their attention to that Depository. [31, eop8w.]

LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Moriah, N. Y., April 1, 1836.

Armstrong Jewit	Jenkins Rensselaer
Adams Amos	Johnson Roswell
Allen Abel	Jewitt Jacob
Brown Ovid	Kidder Maynard
Betts Bartlett 2	King John
Brady John	Kidder Thompson
Barker Samuel	Lansing J. D. 2
Brooks Bazalcel	Lindsay Hannah
Bullard Isaac J.	Locke Lucinda
Cummins Benjamin	Loomis Wareham
Calhoun Luther	Miller Henry
Colburn Aaa	Moory Benjamin
Cole John	McFarland Wm. 2
Cook Jeremiah	Miner Lewis
Calkins Isaac	Northrup Lyman
Dickerson Joseph	Port Henry Iron Co.
Doty Charles	Potter John Jr.
Doud John	Potter Jonathan
Edgerton Spencer	Parker James
Edgerton John F.	Richards John
Fisk David	Race Sally
Folsom Sarah B.	Sanford Lydia
Farnam Ira	Shepard & Clark
Field Mark F.	Shepard Z. R. 3
Fish Rosetta	Swift Clara
Gillet Israel	Smith Huldah
Havens Samuel T.	Strong Henry
Himes James M.	Swift Eunice
Hendee Jonathan	Tremblay Orin
Havens George	West Joseph H.
Hyde Bowman	Whitall Wilam
Howe Ammi	